

**Level 4**

**Level 4**



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**12th Grade**

**Unit ( 7 )**

**Lifelong learning**

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## How to revise for exams

p. 50

## كيفية المراجعة للامتحان

<b>circulation ( n. )</b> الدورة الدموية	The movement of blood around the body when it is pumped by the heart; also air: the movement of air. حركة الدم في الجسم عندما يضخ من قبل القلب، كذلك الهواء - حركة الهواء <b>circulate يدور ( v. )</b>
<b>dehydration ( n. )</b> الجفاف	The state of having drunk too little water . حالة شرب كمية قليلة جداً من الماء. <b>Dehydrate ( v. )    dehydrated ( adj. )</b>
<b>diet ( n. )</b> حمية / الطعام	The kind of food that a person or animal eats each day. الطعام الذي يأكله شخص أو حيوان كل يوم. <b>diet ( v. ) يتبع حمية    dietary ( adj. ) متعلق بالحمية</b>
<b>nutrition ( n. )</b> التغذية	the process of getting the right kind of food for good health and growth. عملية الحصول على الطعام المناسب للصحة الجيدة والنمو. <b>nutritious ( adj. ) مغذي</b>
<b>concentration ( n. )</b> التركيز	attention , or attention span. الانتباه أو مدى الانتباه <b>concentrate ( v. ) يركز</b>
<b>memory ( n. )</b> الذاكرة	Someone's ability to remember things, places and experiences. قدرة شخص على تذكر الأشياء، الأماكن والخبرات . <b>Memorise ( v. ) يتذكر    memorable ( adj. ) ممكن تذكره</b>

A : Do you know if it's too late to start revising now?

Prof : No, it's never too late to start revising! The first thing I would do is to draw up a revision timetable.

هل تعلم فيما إذا كان الوقت متأخراً جداً على البدء بالمراجعة الآن ؟

البروفسور : لا، ليس متأخراً أبداً لبدء المراجعة! أول شيء سأقوم به هو وضع جدول مراجعة .

**you / I** : refer to the professor.

**it ( line 2 )** : refers to start revising.

**B:** Do you mind telling me how I should draw up a timetable?

Look at all the subjects you have to do, and work out when you are going to work on each one. It's a good idea to change the order of the subjects in your timetable for each day. Try doing a little English, followed by some Maths, then Biology, and so on.

This way, by changing the focus of your revision, **you** keep your mind fresh.

هل تسمح أن تقول لي كيف لي أن أضع برنامجاً زمنياً للمراجعة؟

البروفسور: أنظر إلى جميع المواد التي يتوجب عليك إنجازها، وابدأ العمل عندما تنوي العمل على كل منها. إنها فكرة جيدة أن تغير ترتيب المواد في جدولك الزمني لكل يوم. حاول مراجعة الإنجليزية قليلاً، يليها بعض الرياضيات، ثم الأحياء، وهكذا. بهذه الطريقة، عن طريق تغيير التركيز بالمراجعة الخاصة بك، فإنك تحافظ على عقلك نشطاً.

**you ( line 1 )** : refers to the professor

**I / you / your** : refer to the student.

**it** : refers to “ to change the order of the subjects in your timetable for each day”.

**C: Do you know whether it's best to get up early, or to revise late at night?**

**Prof:** The earlier **you** start in the morning, the more beneficial **your** revision will be, because that's when **you** feel most awake and **your** memory is at **its** best.

**I'd** also recommend studying for 30-minute periods, and then taking a break. **It's** been proved that concentration starts to decrease after half an hour, so frequent breaks will help the brain to recover and concentration to return.

هل تعلم فيما إذا كان الأفضل الاستيقاظ باكراً، أو المراجعة المتأخرة بالليل؟

البروفسور : كلما بدأت باكراً في الصباح، فإن فائدة المراجعة ستكون أكثر، وذلك لأنك ستكون واعياً بشكل أفضل وستكون ذاكرتك في أفضل حالاتها. أنا أوصي بالدراسة لمدة 30 دقيقة، ثم أخذ استراحة. لقد ثبت أن التركيز يبدأ في الانخفاض بعد نصف ساعة، فإن فترات الراحة المتكررة سوف تساعد الدماغ على التعافي والتركيز على العودة.

**you ( line 1 )** : refers to the professor

**you / your** : refer to the student.

**its** : refers to **your** memory

**it** : refers to **proved that concentration starts to decrease after half an hour**

**D: Could you explain what you mean by frequent breaks?**

**Prof:** By break, **I** mean any change of activity from studying. **It** could be something as simple as just getting up from **your** desk and listening to some music, or walking around for ten minutes.

هل يمكنك أن تفسر ماذا تعني باستراحات متكررة؟

البروفسور : الاستراحة ، أقصد بها أي تغيير في النشاط بعيداً عن الدراسة . قد يكون شيء بسيط مثل مجرد النهوض من مقعدك والاستماع إلى بعض الموسيقى، أو المشي في أرجاء المكان لمدة عشر دقائق.

**you ( line 1 )** : refers to the professor

**I** : refers to the professor

**you** : refers to the student.

**it** : refers to the brake

**E: Could you tell me how much exercise I need?**

**Prof:** Physical activity is very important, of course, especially when you are studying. Exercise will make a huge difference to the way you feel. The physical activity will increase your heart rate and, in turn, that will increase your blood circulation. It also sends more oxygen to the brain, which makes you revise more efficiently!

هل بإمكانك إخباري عن كمية التمارين التي أحتاجها؟

البروفسور : النشاط البدني مهم جداً ، بالطبع ، وخصوصاً عندما تدرس . ممارستك للتمارين ستحدث اختلافاً كبيراً في الطريقة التي تشعر بها . فالنشاط البدني سوف يزيد من معدل ضربات القلب لديك، وبدوره ، سوف تزيد الدورة الدموية. كما انه يرسل المزيد من الأوكسجين إلى الدماغ، مما يجعلك تراجع بكفاءة أكثر.

**you ( line 1 ) :** refers to the professor

**I / you / your :** refer to the student

**you :** refers to the student.

**it :** refers to the Physical activity      **which :** refers to sending more oxygen to the brain

**F: Do you mind giving me some advice about diet?**

**Prof:** Nutrition is very important. You should try to eat as much fresh fruit and vegetables as you can. It's essential not to become dehydrated, so drink lots of water.

هل تمنع بإعطائي بعض النصائح حول الحمية الغذائية؟

البروفسور : التغذية مهمة جداً. يجب أن تحاول أكل الكثير من الفواكه والخضراوات الطازجة. ومن الضروري أن لا تصاب بالجفاف، لذلك عليك بشرب الكثير من الماء .

**you ( line 1 ) :** refers to the professor

**me / you :** refer to the student

**it :** refers to "to become dehydrated".

**Some Advice to revise for exams:**

بعض النصائح للمراجعة للامتحانات

- Draw up a revision timetable. وضع جدول زمني للمراجعة .
- Work out when you are going to work on each subject. اعمل بنجاح عندما تنوي العمل على كل مادة .
- The earlier you start in the morning the better; and take frequent breaks. كلما بدأت باكراً في الصباح سيكون الأفضل ، وخذ استراحات متكررة .
- Exercise and eat healthy. تمرن وتناول أطعمة صحية

**Student's Book p. 50 ex. 2**

• Which are connected with the body, eating and drinking, or the mind?

أياً منها لها صلة بالجسم ، بالطعام والشراب ، أو بالعقل ؟

.....

.....

## Questions

1. What should the student do before starting revising? ماذا على الطالب أن يفعل قبل البدء بالمراجعة ؟  
.....
2. How could the students keep their minds fresh ? كيف يمكن للطلاب المحافظة على عقولهم نشطة ؟  
.....
3. Quote the sentence which indicates that the bodily activity is necessary while revising .  
اقتبس الجملة التي تدل على أن النشاط البدني ضروري أثناء المراجعة .  
.....
4. The physical activity has many effects on the students' bodies, how / explain?  
النشاط البدني آثار عديدة على أجسام الطلاب ، كيف / وضح ؟  
.....
5. A break can be taken by many ways, mention two of them.  
يتم أخذ الاستراحة بعدة طرق، اذكر اثنين منها .  
.....
6. Write down the sentence which indicates that it's preferable to eat different kinds of fruit and vegetables .  
اكتب الجملة الدالة على أنه من الأفضل تناول أنواع مختلفة من الفاكهة والخضراوات .  
.....
7. According to the text, how can you order of the subjects in your timetable for each day?  
وفقاً للنص ، كيف يمكنك ترتيب المواد في جدولك الزمني لكل يوم؟  
.....
8. What is the benefit of changing the order of the subjects in your timetable for each day?  
ما هي فائدة تغيير ترتيب المواد في جدولك الزمني لكل يوم؟  
.....
9. Why do you think that revision in the morning is more beneficial than late at night?  
لماذا تعتقد بأن المراجعة في الصباح هي أكثر فائدة من الليل متأخراً ؟  
.....
10. Why should we take a break after studying for 30-minute period ?  
لم علينا أخذ استراحة بعد الدراسة لمدة 30 دقيقة؟  
.....
11. Many people need to improve their concentration to study and to revise for exams. Think of this statement and, in two sentences, write down your point of view.  
العديد من الناس يحتاجون لتحسين تركيزهم للدراسة وللمراجعة للامتحانات. فكر في هذه العبارة ووجملتين أكتب وجهة نظرك .  
.....
12. Quote the sentence which shows the best time to start the revision.  
اقتبس الجملة الدالة على الوقت الأفضل لبدء المراجعة.  
.....
13. According to the text, what should you do to avoid dehydration?  
وفقاً للنص، ماذا عليك أن تفعل لتجنب الجفاف ؟  
.....
14. There are different procedures you should follow to have better revising results. Write them down.  
يوجد عدة إجراءات عليك إتباعها لتحقيق نتائج أفضل في المراجعة. اكتبها .  
.....

## Answers

**Ex. 2 :** **The body:** circulation, dehydration **Eating and drinking:** diet, nutrition  
**The mind:** concentration, memory

1. He should draw up a revision timetable.
2. By changing the focus of their revision.
3. "Physical activity is very important, of course, especially when you are studying"
4. The physical activity will increase your heart rate and, in turn, that will increase your blood circulation. It also sends more oxygen to the brain, which makes you revise more efficiently!
5. It could be something as simple as just getting up from your desk and listening to some music, or walking around for ten minutes.
6. You should try to eat as much fresh fruit and vegetables as you can.
7. Try doing a little English, followed by some Maths, then Biology, and so on.
8. By changing the focus of your revision you keep your mind fresh.
9. Because you feel most awake and your memory is at its best.
10. Because it's been proved that concentration starts to decrease after half an hour, so frequent breaks will help the brain to recover and concentration to return.
11. Many people would choose to study where it is quiet and it is a good idea to use coloured pens to highlight parts of a text as they read in order to help them remember facts.
12. "The earlier you start in the morning, the more beneficial your revision will be"
13. You should drink lots of water.
14. \* Draw up a revision timetable.  
 \* Work out when you are going to work on each subject.  
 \* The earlier you start in the morning the better; and take frequent breaks.  
 \* Exercise and eat healthy.

## Important Collocations

	Collocation	Meaning	المعنى
1	draw up a time table	write a schedule	يضع جدولاً زمنياً
2	do exercise	keep fit	يقوم بتمرين
3	make a start	begin	يبدأ
4	take a brake	relax	يأخذ استراحة
5	do a subject	study	يدرس
6	make a difference	change something	يغير شيء

**2016 :**

**Track record , play it by ear , pensions , makes a difference**

- Taha's organized participation in the seminar ..... and activates everyone there.

<b>Mother tongue</b> ( n. ) اللغة الأم	The first and main language that you learnt when you were a child. اللغة الأولى والرئيسية التي تعلمتها عندما كنت طفلاً .
<b>Multilingual (adj.)</b> متعدد اللغات	Speaking, reading or writing in more than two languages. التحدث ، القراءة أو الكتابة بأكثر من لغتين. <b>Multilingualism ( n. )</b> تعدد اللغات
<b>Simulator ( n. )</b> جهاز محاكاة	Any device or system that stimulates specific conditions or the characteristics of a real process or machine. أي جهاز أو نظام يحاكي ظروف محددة أو خصائص عملية حقيقية أو آلة <b>stimulate ( v. )</b> يحاكي <b>stimulation ( n. )</b> محاكاة
<b>Utterance ( n. )</b> لفظ / قول	Something that is said such as a statement. شيء ما يقال، مثل بيان/ بلاغ <b>utter ( v. )</b> يتلفظ / يقول
<b>multitask ( v. )</b> يقوم بعدة مهام	To do several things at the same time. أن تقوم بعدد من المهام في نفس الوقت <b>concentrate ( v. )</b> يركز
<b>memory ( n. )</b> الذاكرة	Someone's ability to remember things, places and experiences. قدرة شخص على تذكر الأشياء، الأماكن والخبرات . Memorise ( v. ) يتذكر memorable (adj. ) ممكن تذكره

Speaking a foreign language, **it** is claimed, improves the functionality of your brain in several different ways. Learning new vocabulary and grammar rules provides the brain with beneficial 'exercise', **which** improves memory. As well as exercising the brain, **it** is thought that learning a new language also presents the brain with unique challenges. **These** include recognising different language systems and ways to communicate within **these** systems. **These** skills improve your chances of success in other problem-solving tasks as well. **It** is said that students **who** study foreign languages do better, on the whole, in general tests in maths, reading and vocabulary than students **who** have only mastered **their** mother tongue.

إن التحدث بلغة أجنبية، كما يدعى، يحسن وظيفة دماغك من خلال عدة طرق مختلفة. إن تعلم المفردات والقواعد النحوية الجديدة يزود الدماغ بالتمارين المفيدة، التي تحسن الذاكرة. إضافة إلى تمرين الدماغ، ويعتقد أن تعلم لغة جديدة يعرض الدماغ إلى تحديات فريدة. وهذه تشمل إدراك / استيعاب أنظمة لغوية مختلفة وطرقاً للتواصل ضمن هذه الأنظمة. هذه المهارات تحسن فرصة النجاح في مهام حل المشكلات الأخرى أيضاً. ويقال أن الطلاب الذين يدرسون اللغات الأجنبية يؤدون بشكل أفضل، بشكل عام، في الاختبارات العامة، في الرياضيات، والقراءة والمفردات من الطلاب الذين أتقنوا فقط لغة الأم.

**It** : refers to **speaking a foreign language**

**Which**: refers to **beneficial 'exercise'**

**it** : refers to **that learning ..... challenges.**

**these** : refers to **systems**

**It** : refers to **that students..... do better.**

**Who / their / who** : refer to **students.**

According to a study carried out by Pennsylvania State University, USA, multilingual people are able to switch between two systems of speech, writing, and structure quite easily. **It** has been proved that **they** are also able to switch easily between completely different tasks. One experiment required participants to operate a driving simulator while carrying out separate tasks at the same time. The experiment showed that multilingual participants were less distracted by the other tasks and therefore made fewer driving errors.

وفقاً لدراسة أجرتها جامعة ولاية بنسلفانيا، الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية، الأشخاص متعدّدو اللغات قادرون على التبديل بين نظامين من الكلام والكتابة، والقواعد بسهولة تامة. وقد ثبت أيضاً أنهم قادرون على الانتقال بسهولة بين مهام مختلفة تماماً. أحد التجارب تطلبت من المشاركين أن يشغلوا جهاز محاكاة القيادة أثناء قيامهم بمهام منفصلة في نفس الوقت. وأظهرت التجربة أن المشاركين الذين يتحدثون بعدة لغات كانوا أقلّ شروداً للذهن من خلال مهام أخرى، وبالتالي ارتكبوا أخطاءً أقل في القيادة.

**It** : refers to 'they are also able to switch..... different tasks'

**they** : refers to multilingual people

**It** is believed that language learning can also improve **your** decision-making skills. When **you** speak a foreign language, **you** are constantly weighing up subtle differences in meaning of a word or the way that an utterance is made. This process is then transferred subconsciously to other situations in **which** judgement is called for, and decisions have to be made.

ويعتقد أن تعلم اللغة قد يحسن مهاراتك في اتخاذ القرارات. عندما تتحدث لغة أجنبية، فإنك باستمرار تقوم بتقدير الفروق الدقيقة في معنى الكلمة أو الطريقة التي يتم فيها تنفيذ الكلام. ثم يتم تحويل هذه العملية لا شعورياً إلى مواقف أخرى والتي بها يتم أخذ الحكم، والقرارات يجب أن يتم اتخاذها.

**It** : refers to 'language learning ..... skills.'

**you / your** : refer to the reader.

**Which** : refers to other situations.

Finally, learning a foreign language can also improve **your** ability to use **your** mother tongue more effectively. As **you** become more aware of the way that a language works, **you** begin to apply **it** to the language that **you** use every day. The skills **you** obtain from learning a foreign language, therefore, can make **you** a better speaker and writer in **your** own language.

وأخيراً، تعلم لغة أجنبية قد تحسن قدرتك على استخدام اللغة الأم بفعالية أكثر. كما يمكنك أن تصبح أكثر وعياً بالطريقة التي تعمل بها اللغة، والبدء بتطبيقها على اللغة التي تستخدمها كل يوم. المهارات التي تكتسبها من تعلم لغة أجنبية، وبالتالي، يمكن أن تجعل منك متحدثاً وكتاباً أفضل باللغة الخاصة بك.

**you / your** : refer to the reader.

**It** : refers to the way that a language works.

## Questions

### Student's Book p 52

1. What are the benefits of learning a foreign language? ما هي فوائد تعلم لغة أجنبية؟  
.....  
.....
2. Explain how learning a foreign language improves your: وضح كيف يحسن تعلمك للغة أجنبية كلا من :
  - 1- memory      الذاكرة
  - 2- problem-solving skills      مهارات حل المشكلات
  - 3- use of your mother tongue      استخدامك للغة الأم
  - 4- ability to multitask      القدرة على القيام بعدة مهام
  - 5- decision-making skills.      مهارات اتخاذ القرار

# Extraaaaa

1. How could learning new words and grammar be beneficial to the brain?  
كيف يمكن لتعلم المفردات والقواعد الجديدة أن تكون مفيدة للدماغ؟  
.....  
.....
2. Learning a new language could make the brain face many challenges. Write them down.  
إن تعلم لغة جديدة يمكن أن يعرض الدماغ لمواجهة عدة تحديات. أكتبها.  
.....  
.....
3. Write down the sentence which indicates that multilingual students are better in many other subjects.  
أكتب الجملة التي تشير إلى أن طلاب متعددي اللغات يودون أفضل من غيرهم في المواد الأخرى  
.....  
.....
4. Quote the sentence which indicates that learning a foreign language could affect the ability of your own language in a good manner.  
اقتبس الجملة التي تشير إلى أن تعلم لغة أجنبية قد يؤثر على قدرتك في لغتك الأم بشكل جيد.  
.....  
.....
5. What are the main results of the study made in the USA concerning multilingual people?  
ما هي أهم نتائج الدراسة التي أجريت في الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية فيما يتعلق بمتعددي اللغات؟  
.....  
.....
6. According to the text, what is the benefit of speaking a foreign language?  
وفقاً للنص، ما هي فائدة التحدث بلغة أجنبية؟  
.....  
.....

7. Write down two ways of providing the brain with beneficial exercise.  
أكتب طريقتين لتزويد الدماغ بتمارين مفيدة.
8. There are many benefits of learning a new language ( learning new vocabulary and grammar rules ). Write down two of these benefits.  
هناك فوائد عديدة لتعلم لغة جديدة ( تعلم مفردات وقواعد جديدة ) . أكتب اثنتين منها.
9. Learning a new language presents the brain with unique challenges. Write down two examples of such challenges.  
تعلم لغة جديدة يعرض الدماغ لتحديات فريدة من نوعها. اكتب مثالين على هذه التحديات.
10. Students who study foreign languages do better in some subjects in general tests. Write down two of these subjects.  
الطلاب الذين يدرسون لغات أجنبية يودون أفضل في بعض المواد في الاختبارات العامة. أكتب اثنتين من هذه المواد.
11. It is proved that multilingual people are able to switch between the skills of language easily. Write down two of these skills.  
لقد تم إثبات أن الأشخاص الذين يتحدثون بعدة لغات قادرون على الانتقال بين مهارات اللغة بسهولة. اكتب اثنتين من هذه المهارات.
12. Language learning is believed to improve decision-making skills. Justify.  
يعتقد أن تعلم اللغة يحسن من مهارات اتخاذ القرار. برّر .
13. Quote the sentence which indicates that learning a foreign language can improve using mother tongue.  
اقتبس الجملة التي تشير إلى أن تعلم لغة أجنبية قد تحسن استخدامك للغة الأم .
14. Write down the sentence which indicates that knowing how the language works leads to applying it in your daily language.  
اكتب الجملة التي تشير إلى أن معرفة آلية عمل اللغة يؤدي إلى تطبيقها في حياتك اليومية .
15. Quote the sentence which indicates that the skills you obtain from learning another language helps you to do better in your own language.  
اقتبس الجملة التي تشير إلى أن المهارات التي تكتسبها من خلال تعلمك للغة أخرى تساعدك بأن تؤدي أفضل في لغتك الأم .

## Answers

### Student's Book p 52

1.

#### Suggested answer إجابة مقترحة

Learning a foreign language provides the brain with beneficial exercise, which improves memory. It challenges the brain by making it recognise different language systems, and communicate within these systems. Learning a foreign language also improves problem-solving and decision-making skills, as well as making the user more effective at multitasking and in using and understanding their own mother tongue.

تعلم لغة أجنبية تزود الدماغ بتمارين مفيدة، مما يحسن الذاكرة. أنه يقدم تحدي للدماغ من خلال جعله يتعرف على أنظمة لغة مختلفة، ويتواصل داخل هذه النظم. تعلم لغة أجنبية أيضا يحسن حل المشكلات ومهارات اتخاذ القرارات، فضلا عن جعل المستخدم أكثر فعالية في تعدد المهام واستخدام وفهم لغتهم الأم الخاصة بهم.



**2.**

- 1 It exercises the brain and so improves your memory.
- 2 It presents the brain with unique challenges such as recognising different language systems and communicating within these systems. These skills improve problem-solving skills.
- 3 As you learn a foreign language, you become more aware of the way language works, which helps you to understand your own language better.
- 4 Multilingual people are able to switch between two or more languages easily. This transfers to other activities, making multilingual people more able to multitask.
- 5 When you speak a foreign language, you have to constantly decide between differences in language. This decision-making skill is transferred to other situations.

# Extraaaaa

1. Learning new vocabulary and grammar rules provides the brain with beneficial 'exercise', which improves memory.
2. These include recognising different language systems and ways to communicate within these systems.
3. It is said that students who study foreign languages do better, on the whole, in general tests in maths, reading and vocabulary than students who have only mastered their mother tongue.
4. Finally, learning a foreign language can also improve your ability to use your mother tongue more effectively.
5. Multilingual people are able to switch between two systems of speech, writing, and structure quite easily. It has been proved that they are also able to switch easily between completely different tasks.
6. When you speak a foreign language, you are constantly weighing up subtle differences in meaning of a word or the way that an utterance is made.
7. Learning new vocabulary and grammar rules.
8. It improves memory and presents the brain with unique challenges.
9. Recognising different language systems and ways to communicate within these systems.
10. In maths, reading and vocabulary.
11. Speech, writing and structure.
12. When you speak a foreign language, you are constantly weighing up subtle differences in meaning of a word or the way that an utterance is made.
13. Finally, learning a foreign language can also improve your ability to use your mother tongue more effectively.
14. As you become more aware of the way that a language works, you begin to apply it to the language that you use every day.
15. The skills you obtain from learning a foreign language, therefore, can make you a better speaker and writer in your own language.

<b>degree ( n. )</b> درجة علمية	A qualification that is given to you when you have successfully completed a course of study. الشهادة التي تعطى لك عندما تكون قد أكملت بنجاح دورة دراسية.
<b>Diploma (n.)</b> دبلوم	Either a document showing that someone has successfully completed a course of study or passed an examination, or the name of that course. إما وثيقة تظهر أن شخصاً ما قد أنجز بنجاح دورة دراسية أو اجتاز الامتحان، أو اسم تلك الدورة.
<b>Master's degree (n. )</b> درجة الماجستير	A period of one or two years of study which takes place after the completion of a Bachelor's degree. مدة زمنية من عام إلى عامين من الدراسة والتي تأتي بعد الانتهاء من مرحلة البكالوريوس.
<b>Online distance learning</b> التعلم عن بعد	A formalised teaching and learning system specifically designed to be carried out remotely by using electronic communication. نظام تعليم وتعلم رسمي صمم خصيصاً للتنفيذ عن بعد باستخدام الاتصالات الالكترونية.
<b>PhD</b> الدكتوراه	A doctorate; the highest degree awarded by a university faculty. شهادة الدكتوراه. أعلى درجة تمنحها هيئة التدريس بالجامعة.
<b>Postgraduate (n. )</b> طالب تخرج وما زال يكمل دراسته	Someone who has finished their first degree and is continuing to study either a Master's or a PhD; degree a second degree of Master's or PhD level. الشخص الذي أنهى درجته الأولى واستمر في الدراسة إما على درجة الماجستير أو درجة الدكتوراه. الدرجة الثانية من الماجستير أو الدكتوراه.
<b>Private university</b> جامعة خاصة	A university not operated by a government. جامعة لا تديرها الحكومة.
<b>Public university</b> جامعة حكومية	A university that is funded by public means, through a government. الجامعة التي تمول من العامة ، من خلال الحكومة.
<b>Undergraduate (n. )</b> طالب جامعي	A student who has not yet completed his first degree. طالب لم يستكمل بعد الشهادة الدراسية الأولى .
<b>Vocational ( adj.)</b> مهني	Used to describe a particular job and the skills involved. يستخدم لوصف وظيفة معينة والمهارات التي تشملها. مهنة Vocation
<b>Enrol</b> يسجل	To officially arrange to join a school, university or course. أن ترتب رسمياً للانضمام للمدرسة أو الجامعة أو دورة تدريبية . Enrollment تسجيل

**Our** country has a high standard of education. **This** is mainly due to the fact **that** the government considers education a necessity. All schools, from kindergarten to secondary, are the responsibility of the Ministry of Education (MOE). Pre-school and kindergarten education is optional, followed by ten years of free, compulsory education. For higher education, students enter university, either for academic or vocational courses.

بلادنا لديها مستوى عالي من التعليم . ويرجع ذلك أساساً إلى حقيقة أن الحكومة تعتبر التعليم ضرورة. جميع المدارس، من رياض الأطفال إلى المرحلة الثانوية، هي من مسؤولية وزارة التربية والتعليم. مرحلة التعليم ما قبل المدرسة ورياض الأطفال اختيارية، تليها عشر سنوات من التعليم المجاني والإلزامي. بالنسبة للتعليم العالي، فالطلاب يدخلون الجامعة، إما في مساقات أكاديمية أو مهنية.

**our** : refers to Jordanians .

**This** : refers to **Our country has a high standard of education**

**that** : refers to the fact.

Students can attend one of ten public universities, or one of nineteen private universities. A large number of Jordanian students choose to study at **these** institutions, as well as foreign students from all over the world. **These** are undergraduates studying for a first degree, or postgraduates studying for a Master's degree, a PhD or a higher diploma.

يستطيع الطلاب الالتحاق بأحد من العشر جامعات الحكومية، أو واحدة من الجامعات الخاصة التسعة عشر. عدد كبير من الطلاب الأردنيين يختارون الدراسة في هذه المؤسسات، وكذلك الطلاب الأجانب من جميع أنحاء العالم. هؤلاء طلاب يدرسون للحصول على الدرجة الجامعية الأولى، أو طلاب خريجين يدرسون للحصول على درجة الماجستير، أو الدكتوراه أو الدبلوم العالي.

**one** : refers to public / private university .

**these** : refers to universities.

**These** : refers to **A large number of Jordanian students..... over the world.**

The three universities with the most undergraduates are the University of Jordan in Amman, Yarmouk University in Irbid and Al Balqa Applied University in Salt. **These** are all public universities. An example of a newer university is the German-Jordanian University in Amman, **which** was set up in 2005 CE. **It** is a collaboration between the MOHE and Germany's Federal Ministry of Education and Research, and **it** follows Germany's model of education in Applied Sciences.

الجامعات الثلاث التي تضم أكبر عدد من الطلاب الجامعيين هم الجامعة الأردنية في عمان، جامعة اليرموك في إربد وجامعة البلقاء التطبيقية في السلط. هؤلاء جميعاً هي جامعات حكومية. كمثال على جامعة أحدث هي الجامعة الألمانية الأردنية، التي تم تأسيسها/ إنشاؤها في عام 2005 م. إنها تعاون بين وزارة التعليم العالي والوزارة الاتحادية الألمانية للتعليم والبحوث، وهي تتبع النموذج الألماني في التعليم في العلوم التطبيقية.

**These** : refers to the University of Jordan in Amman, Yarmouk University in Irbid and Al Balqa Applied University in Salt. **Which / it** : refer to the German-Jordanian University.

For students **who** wish to complete **their** university studies while working at the same time, **it** is also possible in some Jordanian universities to enrol onto online distance learning programmes. In the future, **this option** will become available in many other universities.

للطلاب الذين يرغبون في استكمال دراستهم الجامعية بينما هم يعملون في نفس الوقت، فمن الممكن أيضاً في بعض الجامعات الأردنية الالتحاق ببرامج التعلم عن بعد عبر الإنترنت. في المستقبل، فإن هذا الخيار سوف يصبح متاحاً في العديد من الجامعات الأخرى.

**Who/ their** : refer to **students**.

**it** : refers to ' **to enrol into online ..... programmes**.

**This option** : refers to **online distance learning programmes**.

### Student's Book p 54 ex. 2

Read the article about education in Jordan. Find the best type of course or institution for the following people:

اقرأ المقالة عن التعليم في الأردن. جد أفضل نوع من الدورات أو المؤسسات التعليمية لكل فئة من الناس التالية :

- 1 a child who is too young to start primary school  
طفل صغير جداً ليكون في مدرسة ابتدائية
- 2 an undergraduate who wants to get a first degree  
طالب في مرحلة الدراسة الأولى يريد الحصول على أول درجة علمية
- 3 someone who wants a degree from a non-fee-paying university  
شخص يريد درجة علمية من جامعة بدون رسوم
- 4 a postgraduate with a first degree, who wants to study further  
طالب حاصل على الدرجة العلمية الأولى ويريد الاستمرار
- 5 a postgraduate with a Master's degree, who wants to study further  
طالب حاصل على درجة الماجستير ويريد الاستمرار
- 6 someone who is unable to attend university but wants a degree  
شخص غير قادر على الالتحاق بالجامعة ولكنه يريد درجة علمية

**Extraaaaa**

1. Students in Jordan attend three education stages in their life. Write down these stages.  
الطلاب في الأردن يلتحقون بثلاثة مراحل دراسية خلال حياتهم. أكتب هذه المراحل.  
.....
2. Higher education in Jordan has two educational paths which the students can join after leaving schools. Write these paths.  
للتعليم العالي في الأردن مسارين تعليميين والتي يستطيع الطلاب من خلالهما الانضمام إليهما بعد التخرج من المدارس. اكتبهما.  
.....
3. Which stages of education in Jordan that aren't obligatory ?  
أي المراحل التعليمية في الأردن ليست إجبارية ؟  
.....

4. Quote the sentence which shows the number of universities in Jordan.  
اقتبس الجملة التي تبين عدد الجامعات في الأردن .
5. In addition to Bachelor degree, students can attend three postgraduate degrees. Write them down.  
بالإضافة لدرجة البكالوريوس، يستطيع الطلاب الالتحاق بثلاث درجات عليا. اكتبهم
6. Write down the three universities with the most undergraduates in Jordan.  
أكتب الثلاث جامعات التي يرتادها أكثر الطلاب الذين مازالوا على مقاعد الدراسة الجامعية.
7. Quote the sentence which indicates that Jordanian employees can study in universities remotely by using electronic communication.  
اقتبس الجملة التي تشير إلى أن الموظفين الأردنيين بإمكانهم الدراسة في الجامعات عن بعد عن طريق الاتصال الإلكتروني.
8. Mention the features of The German-Jordanian University in Amman.  
اذكر مميزات الجامعة الألمانية الأردنية في عمان.
9. Quote the sentence which shows the reason that makes students enter university.  
اقتبس الجملة التي تبين السبب الذي يجعل الطلاب يرتادون الجامعة.
10. Many people prefer distance learning courses for many reasons. Think of this statement and, in two sentences, write down your point of view.  
العديد من الناس يفضلون الدورات التعليمية التي تكون عن بعد لعدة أسباب. فكر في هذه العبارة ثم اكتب رأيك في جملتين.
11. Improving and taking care of Jordanian education will help the country to develop the community. Think of this statement and write down your point of view.  
التحسين والاهتمام بالتعليم الأردني سيساعد الدولة على تحسين المجتمع. فكر في هذه العبارة ثم اكتب رأيك.
12. Distance learning courses can have disadvantages. Think of this statement and then write down your point of view.  
التعلم عن بعد يمكن أن يكون فيه سلبيات. فكر في هذه العبارة ثم اكتب رأيك.

## Answers

### Student's Book p 52

- 2.
1. pre-school or kindergarten
  2. public or private university
  3. a public university
  4. Master's degree at a public or private university
  5. a PhD at a public or private university
  6. online distance learning

# Extraaaaa

1. Pre-school and kindergarten education, followed by ten years of free, compulsory education. For higher education, students enter university.
2. Academic or vocational courses.
3. Pre-school and kindergarten education.
4. "Students can attend one of ten public universities, or one of nineteen private universities."
5. Master's degree, a PhD or a higher diploma.
6. The University of Jordan in Amman, Yarmouk University in Irbid and Al Balqa Applied University in Salt.
7. "For students who wish to complete their university studies while working at the same time, it is also possible in some Jordanian universities to enrol onto online distance learning programmes."
8. It is a collaboration between the MOHE and Germany's Federal Ministry of Education and Research, and it follows Germany's model of education in Applied Sciences.
9. For higher education, students enter university, either for academic or vocational courses.
10. إجابة مقترحه I think that people prefer it because they don't live near universities . Also many of them are working so they can't attend the courses at universities.
11. In my opinion, improving and caring of education will develop the community by giving the student new career opportunities. Also, they can get good income.
12. I agree with this statement. I think that students who are enrolled onto online distance learning programmes don't meet or socialise with other students.

**EXTRA!  
EXTRA!**  
Read all about it!

<b>immerse ( v. )</b> يغرق في / ينغمس	to be deeply involved in something and spend most of your time doing it أن تكون منغمس ( متورط ) في شيء ما وتقضي معظم وقتك لعمله
	immersion ( n. ) التورط / الانغماس

### Learn English fast – the natural way!

**It** is said that the best way to acquire a language is to immerse yourself in **it**, and that's what we offer at *Extreme English*: total immersion.

يقال بأن أفضل طريقة لتعلم اللغة هو بأن تنغمس بها ، وأن ما نقدمه نحن في برنامج (إنجليزية محضة ) : الانغماس الكلي.

**It** : refers to that the best way to acquire a language is to immerse yourself in **it**  
**it** : refers to a language

### What exactly do you mean by 'total immersion'?

You will stay in one of our beautiful apartments. You'll hear and speak English all day long. You can either join a small group of other students of a similar level, or request a 'tailor-made' course. For example, you may require a course in **academic** English to prepare you for **undergraduate** or **postgraduate** studies, or a **vocational** course to help you with your career. Either way, you will live and work together as a family.

ماذا تعني بالضبط " بالانغماس الكلي " ؟  
ستقيم في إحدى شققنا الجميلة. ستسمع وتتحدث اللغة الانجليزية طوال اليوم. بإمكانك إما أن تنضم إلى مجموعة صغيرة من الطلاب الذين بنفس المستوى، أو بأن تطلب دورة " مخصصه ". مثلاً بإمكانك أن تطلب دورة في الانجليزية الأكاديمية لتعدك لدراسات البكالوريوس أو الدراسات العليا، أو دورة مهنية لتساعدك في مهنتك. في كلتا الحالتين، ستعيشون وتعملون معاً كعائلة.

### What will I be doing?

In the mornings, after breakfast, one or more of our trained and experienced teachers will arrive, and you will have three hours of intensive tuition. Then, after enjoying lunch together around the table, you'll visit local places of interest, go shopping, take part in sports, etc. In the evenings, there will be a choice of cultural activities, for example the theatre or a concert, or you may prefer to relax at home and chat (in English, naturally!). Whatever you do, your teachers will be with you, acting as guides, tutors and friends.

ماذا سأكون أفعل؟

في الصباح، بعد الإفطار، واحد أو أكثر من معلمينا المدربين والمتمرسين سيصل ، وستأخذون درساً مكثفاً لمدة ثلاث ساعات. ثم، بعد الاستمتاع بوجبة الغذاء معاً حول الطاولة، ستزورون الأماكن التي تهتمكم ، أو تشاركون في الرياضة، الخ . مساءً سيكون هناك اختيار من نشاطات ثقافية، مثلاً المسرح أو حفلة موسيقية، أو قد تفضلون الاسترخاء في البيت وتتبادلون أطراف الحديث ( باللغة الانجليزية، طبعاً! ). مهما تفعلون سيكون معلومكم معكم كمرشدين ومعلمين وأصدقاء.

### How long are the courses?

Some people just come for a week, and **they** are usually amazed by how much progress they make in such a short time. **Others** come for two, three, even four weeks. It's up to you. You can be sure of one thing – we'll do our very best to give you a first-class experience and send you home thinking and dreaming in English!

كم مدة الدورات؟

بعض الناس يأتون لمدة أسبوع فقط، وعادة ما يكونوا مندهشين من كثرة التقدم الذي يحرزونه في مثل هذه الفترة القصيرة. آخرون يأتون لأسبوعين أو ثلاثة أو حتى أربعة. الأمر متروك لك. يمكنك التأكد من شيء واحد – سنبدل قصارى جهدنا لنعطيك تجربة من الدرجة الأولى ونرسلك إلى الوطن تفكر وتحلم باللغة الانجليزية .

## Questions

### Activity Book p 37

- The text says that students will be living 'as a family'. Give two examples from the text that illustrate this.  
يقول النص بأن الطلاب سيعيشون كعائلة. أعط مثالين من النص لتوضح هذا.  
.....
- Which part of the day will be the most formal? What happens then?  
أي جزء من اليوم سوف يكون أكثر رسمية؟  
.....
- What do you think 'a tailor-made course' means, in paragraph 2?  
ماذا تعتقد " دورة مصممة خصيصاً " تعني، في الفقرة (2) ؟  
.....
- Students have a lot of options on these courses. However, there are two decisions they have to make before they arrive. What are they?  
لدى الطلاب العديد من الخيارات في هذه الدورات. ومع ذلك هناك قراراتين على الطلاب أن يتخذوهما قبل الوصول. ما هما؟  
.....
- Imagine you joined a small group of students on a course like this. Think of three positive aspects, and three possible problems you might face.  
تخيل أنك التحقت بمجموعة صغيرة من الطلاب في دورة مثل هذه. فكر في ثلاثة من المظاهر الإيجابية وثلاث مشاكل محتملة يمكن أن تواجهها.  
.....

6 Would you go on a course like this? Why/Why not?

هل تود الالتحاق بدورة مثل هذه؟ لماذا / لم لا؟

**Extraaaaa**

7. What is the best way to acquire a language?

ما هي أفضل طريقة لاكتساب لغة ما؟

8. Where will the students stay? أين سيقوم الطلاب؟

9. Mention Two things that students will do in the apartments.

اذكر شيئين سيقوم بها الطلاب داخل الشقق؟

10. Give two examples of courses that students may require mentioning their purposes.

أعط مثالين على الدورات التي يطلبها الطلاب مع ذكر الأهداف.

11. Students will do some activities after lunch. Write down three of them.

سيقوم الطلاب بعمل بعض النشاطات بعد الغداء. أكتب ثلاثاً منها.

12. In the evening, students will have many choices of cultural activities. Mention two of them.

في المساء، الطلاب سيكون لديهم العديد من الخيارات للأنشطة الثقافية. أذكر اثنتين منها.

13. According to the text, how long do the courses last?

وفقاً للنص، كم تدوم هذه الدورات؟

14. Write down the sentence which shows that the people who take the courses will be surprised by how fast their language has improved.

اكتب الجملة التي تبين أن الناس الذين يأخذون الدورات سيتفاجنون بسرعة تحسن لغتهم الإنجليزية.

## Answers

### Activity Book p 37

1. The students eat and socialise together.
2. the morning, when there are three hours of intensive tuition
3. **Suggested answer:** a course designed to meet the specific needs of an individual student
4. the duration of the course they wish to attend and the nature of the course (academic or vocational)
5. **Suggested answer:** *Three positive aspects* : 1. Making new friends. 2. Exchanging ideas and experiences . 3. Helping each other.  
*Three possible problems:* 1. Not belonging ( for introverts ) 2. Not adapting with foreign cultures.  
3. Lack of self-reliance and confidence.
6. **students' own answers** .

# Extraaaaa

7. The best way to acquire a language is to immerse yourself in it.
8. They will stay in apartments.
9. They will hear and speak English all day long. They can either join a small group of other students of a similar level, or request a 'tailor-made' course.
10. They may require a course in academic English to prepare them for undergraduate or postgraduate studies, or a vocational course to help them with their career.
11. They will visit local places of interest, go shopping, take part in sports.
12. The theatre or a concert, or they may prefer to relax at home and chat (in English, naturally!).
13. Some people just come for a week. Others come for two, three, even four weeks.
14. Some people just come for a week, and they are usually amazed by how much progress they make in such a short time.

## Student's Book p 53 ( Vocabulary )

**8** Copy and complete this table. Then, choose the correct form of the corresponding words in the table to complete the sentences.

Verb	Noun	Adjective
1 _____	_____	experienced
2 _____	dominance	_____
3 depend	_____	_____
4 repeat	_____	_____
5 _____	correction	_____

- 1 Have you had any \_\_\_\_\_ of learning another language?
- 2 Is one side of the brain more \_\_\_\_\_ than the other?
- 3 Whether or not you remember something that you have learnt in the past \_\_\_\_\_ on the experience you had while you were learning it.

### Answers

Verb	Noun	Adjective
1 experience	experience	experienced
2 dominate	dominance	dominant
3 depend	dependence	dependent
4 repeat	repetition	repeated
5 correct	correction	correct

1 experience    2 dominant    3 depends

Activity Book p 35 / 36 / 37 ( Vocabulary )

**Vocabulary**

1 Complete the sentences with words from the box. One word is not needed. The first one is done for you.

circulation memory  
concentration beneficial ~~set~~  
dehydration nutrition

- 1 I used to eat too much junk food, but now I have a much healthier diet.
- 2 It's \_\_\_\_\_ to take regular breaks when revising.
- 3 It's important to drink a lot of water in order to avoid \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4 Don't sit still for too long – move around frequently to increase your \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5 Zainab listens to music while she's working. It helps her \_\_\_\_\_.
- 6 Adnan never forgets anything! He's got an amazing \_\_\_\_\_.

3 Use the collocations from exercise 2 to complete the sentences. The first one is done for you.

- 1 If you want to lose weight, you should do exercise every day.
- 2 The deadline is tomorrow, and you haven't done anything yet! You really must \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3 If you send money to charity, you will \_\_\_\_\_ to a lot of lives.
- 4 You look tired. Why don't you \_\_\_\_\_?
- 5 I need to organise my time better. I think I'll \_\_\_\_\_.

11 Complete the sentences with the words in **bold** in the text.

- 1 After Nasser completes his first degree, he's hoping to do a \_\_\_\_\_ degree.
- 2 Mariam is an excellent student. She gets top marks in \_\_\_\_\_ subjects like History, Arabic and Maths.
- 3 My brother has just left school. Now he's a university \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4 My cousin is an electrician. Instead of going to university, he did a \_\_\_\_\_ course at a local training college.

2 Read definitions 1–6. Make collocating phrases using a verb and a noun from the boxes. Write the collocations in the correct gaps next to the definitions. One verb is not needed. The first one is done for you.

do (x2) ~~draw up~~  
make (x2) give take

a start a break exercise  
~~a timetable~~ a subject a difference

- 1 write a schedule: draw up a timetable
- 2 keep fit: \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 begin: \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 relax: \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 study: \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 change something: \_\_\_\_\_

8 Complete the table with the correct form of the words. The first one is done for you. Then, use some of the words to complete the sentences.

Verb	Noun
circulate	circulation
	dehydration
advise	
	revision
concentrate	

- 1 I'm confused. Could you give me some \_\_\_\_\_, please?
- 2 Before an exam, you must \_\_\_\_\_ everything you've learnt.
- 3 In hot weather our bodies are in danger of \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4 Don't talk to the driver. He must \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5 How quickly does blood \_\_\_\_\_ round the body?



**Answers :****Page 35, exercise 1**

1 diet 2 beneficial 3 dehydration 4 circulation  
5 concentration 6 memory

**Page 35, exercise 2**

1 draw up a timetable 2 do exercise 3 make a start  
4 take a break 5 do a subject 6 make a difference

**Page 35, exercise 3**

1 do exercise 2 make a start 3 make a difference  
4 take a break 5 draw up a timetable

**Page 37, exercise 11**

1 postgraduate 2 academic 3 undergraduate  
4 vocational

**Page 36, exercise 8**

Verb	Noun
circulate	circulation
dehydrate	dehydration
advise	advice
revise	revision
concentrate	concentration

1 advice 2 revise 3 dehydration 4 concentrate  
5 circulate

“ *Anyone who stops learning is old, whether at twenty or eighty.  
Anyone who keeps learning stays young.*  
Henry Ford (1863 CE–1947 CE) ”

مَنْ يَتَوَقَّفَ عَنِ التَّعَلُّمِ يَهْرَمُ سِوَاءَ كَانِ فِي الْعَشْرِينَ أَمْ فِي الثَّمَانِينَ، وَأَيُّ شَخْصٍ يَسْتَمِرُّ فِي التَّعَلُّمِ  
يَبْقَى شَابًّا وَإِنْ كَانِ فِي سِنِّ الثَّمَانِينَ.

Ford's quotation refers to the fact that the world is moving forwards, so people need to keep up with progress.





Grammar

Grammar

It's

Grammar

Grammar

Grammar

Grammar



Grammar

Grammar

Grammar

Grammar

Grammar

Grammar

Time!



## أسئلة الكلام غير المباشر Indirect questions

**The function :** الوظيفة اللغوية

To ask question politely . للسؤال بطريقة مؤدبة .

القاعدة تشبه تماماً قاعدة الكلام المنقول لكن بدلا من وضع ( . ) آخر الجملة يتم وضع ( ؟ )

يمكننا بدئ السؤال بـ : We can begin the impersonal question with :

- Could you tell me ..... ? هل من الممكن أن تخبرني .....
- Do you know ..... ? هل تعلم .....
- Do you mind **telling me** .....? هل تمنع بإخباري .....
- Could you explain .....? هل بإمكانك أن تشرح .....

يتبع الفعل **mind** فعل **ing** ....

Suggesting, answering, telling .....

حسب الفعل الرئيسي في السؤال الـ direct

### Yes / No questions

To make an indirect **Yes / No question**, we use **if** or **whether** and the word order of a normal positive sentence. This is the same as for reported ' **yes / no** ' questions. On the other hand, we don't usually need to ( **change the tense of the verb** ) as we do with reported questions. **Don't forget to write a question mark.**

### if / whether + Subject + auxiliary verb + complement ?

1. Is it possible to improve your memory ?

Do you know .....

2. Were you watching TV at 3 pm ?

Could you tell me .....

3. Will Laila be meeting the boss later ?

Do you mind telling me .....

4. \* 2016 \* Is there a connection between the amount of TV people watch and how fit they are?

Do you know .....

5. \*2017\* Are students allowed to navigate the internet during the open exam?

Do you know .....

6. ....?

Can you tell me if he will have finished the report by tonight? ( إرجاع السؤال لأصله )

### Yes / No questions with ( do / does / did )

In questions that begin with ( **do / does / did** ), we delete ( **do / does / did** ) then we use **if** or **whether**. Here, we don't have to change the word order only pay attention to **subject-verb agreement**.

**Does + S. + V ( infinitive ) + comp.? → if + S. + V ( s/es ) + comp. ?**

7. **Does** David **live** in London?

Could you tell me .....

8. **Does** Salma **wash** the dishes daily?

Do you know.....

**Do + S. + V ( infinitive ) + comp.? → if + S. + V. (infinitive) + comp. ?**

9. **Do** students **do** their homework weekly?

Do you mind telling me .....

10. **Do** you **like** to work with us ?

Could you tell me .....

**Did + S. + V ( infinitive ) + comp.? → if + S. + V. (2) + comp. ?**

11. Did you study for the exam?

Could you tell me .....

12. Did the school principle punish the students?

Could you explain .....

**Yes / No questions with ( have/ has / had )**

In questions that begin with ( Have / Has / Had ), we keep the same we use **if** or **whether** and the word order of a normal positive sentence.

**Have / Has / Had + S. + V ( 3 ) + comp.? →**

**if + S. + have / has / had + V. (3) + comp. ?**

13. **Have** you ever **been** to London?

Could you tell me .....

14. **Have** I **passed** my exam or not?

Do you know.....?

• عند وجود or في السؤال يفضل استخدام **whether** بدلاً من **if**

**Yes / No questions with ( modals )**

15. Can you suggest a healthy breakfast?

Do you mind suggesting .....

16. Can you explain this lesson for me?

Do you mind explaining .....

17. Could you explain the best way to revise?

**I wonder** .....

• إذا بدأت جملة الغير مباشرة ب **I wonder** نستخدم نقطة بدلاً من علامة السؤال بعد التحويل .

**Wh- questions**

*( follow the same previous rules of the yes / no questions but with adding the ( wh. ) word at the beginning )*

**Wh. + auxiliary verb + S. + V ( main ) + comp.? →**

**Wh. + S. + auxiliary verb + V. (main) + comp. ?**

1. Where do you live nowadays ?

Could you tell me .....

2. When did the couples arrive?

Do you know .....

3. How can I relax?

Could you tell me .....

4. Where should I revise for exams?

Could you tell me .....

5. Why did Salma call Amani last night?

Could you explain .....

6. \* 2016\* How can I get to Queen Alia Airport by public transport?

Could you tell me .....

**Student's Book p 51 Ex. 5 ( Grammar )**

- Rewrite these direct questions as indirect questions using all the phrases in the box. Then ask and answer the questions with your partner.

**Could you tell me ...**

**Do you know ...**

**Do you mind telling me ...**

**Could you explain ...**

1 Where should I revise for exams?

.....

2 How much sleep do teenagers of our age need?

.....

3 Is it possible to improve your memory?

.....

4 What do you mean by 'mnemonics'?

.....

5 What should I do on the day before the exam?

.....

Answers :

1. Could you tell me where I should revise for exams?

2 Do you know how much sleep teenagers of our age need?

3 Do you know if it is possible to improve your memory?

4 Do you mind telling me what you mean by 'mnemonics'?

5 Could you explain what I should do on the day before the exam?

Activity Book p 35 / 36 Ex. 4 / 5 / 6 ( Grammar )

**4** Complete the questions with words from the box. The first one is done for you.

how   how much   **if**   when  
where   whether   who   why

- 1 Do you know **if** we can take water into the exam?
- 2 Could you tell me \_\_\_\_\_ this book costs, please?
- 3 Do you know \_\_\_\_\_ I've passed my exam or not?
- 4 Do you mind telling me \_\_\_\_\_ the library is?
- 5 Could you explain \_\_\_\_\_ I can solve this Maths problem?
- 6 Could you possibly tell me \_\_\_\_\_ the Arabic teacher is?
- 7 Do you know \_\_\_\_\_ we'll know our results?
- 8 Do you mind explaining \_\_\_\_\_ the sky sometimes looks red?

**6** Rearrange the words to make indirect questions. The first one is done for you.

- 1 if / revise / you / explain / I / the / could / best / wonder / to / way / .  
I wonder if you could explain the best way to revise.
- 2 needs / you / much / sleep / how / a / do / know / teenager / ?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3 should / much / I / do / could / you / revision / me / tell / how / ?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4 mind / you / water / giving / a / glass / do / of / me / ?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5 know / in / would / you / the / happen / whether / to / morning / or / the / in / exercise / is / better / evening / ?  
\_\_\_\_\_

**5** Complete the following indirect questions. The first one is done for you.

- 1 Can you suggest a healthy breakfast?  
Do you mind suggesting a healthy breakfast?
- 2 Please help me to plan my revision.  
Do you mind \_\_\_\_\_?
- 3 How can I relax?  
\_\_\_\_\_ you explain \_\_\_\_\_?
- 4 Are we allowed to eat sweets during the exam?  
\_\_\_\_\_ you know \_\_\_\_\_?
- 5 Please tell me where you found that information.  
\_\_\_\_\_ mind \_\_\_\_\_?
- 6 Does the exam start at ten or half past ten?  
\_\_\_\_\_ whether \_\_\_\_\_?

**Answers :**

**Page 35, exercise 4**

- 1 *if*   2 *how much*   3 *whether*   4 *where*  
5 *how*   6 *who*   7 *when*   8 *why*

**Page 36, exercise 5**

- 1 *Do you mind; a healthy breakfast*
- 2 *helping me to plan my revision*
- 3 *Could; how I can relax*
- 4 *Do; if/whether we are allowed to eat sweets during the exam*
- 5 *Do you; telling me where you found that information*
- 6 *Do you know; the exam starts at ten or half past ten*

**Page 36, exercise 6**

- 1 *I wonder if you could explain the best way to revise.*
- 2 *Do you know how much sleep a teenager needs?*
- 3 *Could you tell me how much revision I should do?*
- 4 *Do you mind giving me a glass of water?*
- 5 *Do you know whether exercise is better in the morning or in the evening?*

Answers :

### Yes / No questions

1. Do you know if it is possible to improve your memory?
2. Could you tell me if you were watching TV at 3 pm?
3. Do you mind telling me whether Laila will be meeting the boss later?
4. Do you know if there is there a connection between the amount of TV people watch and how fit they are?
5. Do you know if the students are allowed to navigate the internet during the open exam?
6. Will he have finished the report by tonight?
7. Could you tell me if David **lives** in London?
8. Do you know if Salma **washes** the dishes daily?
9. Do you mind telling me whether the students **do** their homework weekly?
10. Could you tell me whether you **like** to work with us?
11. Could you tell me if you **studied** for the exam?
12. Could you explain if the school principle **punished** the students?
13. Could you tell me if you have ever been to London?
14. Do you know whether I have passed my exam or not?
15. Do you mind suggesting a healthy breakfast?
16. Do you mind explaining this lesson for me?
17. I wonder if you could explain the best way to revise .

### Wh- questions

1. Could you tell me where you live nowadays?
2. Do you know when the couples **arrived**?
3. Could you tell me how I can relax?
4. Could you tell me where I should revise for exams?
5. Could you explain why Salma **called** Amani last night?
6. Could you tell me how I can get to Queen Alia Airport by public transport?



## The impersonal passive صيغة المبني للمجهول غير الشخصي

### Function : الوظيفة اللغوية

- The impersonal passive is a formal way of reporting thoughts, sayings, beliefs and opinions.

صيغة المبني للمجهول غير الشخصي هو طريقة رسمية لنقل الأفكار، الأقوال، المعتقدات والآراء.

- The impersonal passive is only possible with certain verbs such as ( **say, think, claim, report, know, understand, suppose, consider and believe** ) .  
يمكن استخدام صيغة المبني للمجهول غير الشخصي مع أفعال معينة مثل ( يقول say، يعتقد believe and think ، يدعي claim ، يخبر report ، يعلم know ، يفهم understand ، يفترض suppose ، يعتبر consider )

- There are two ways for forming the impersonal passive :**

A) **It + ( be ) + V3 + that + comp.**

B) **O + ( be ) + V3 + that + to + V ( infinitive) + comp.**

- They **say** that dolphins **are** highly intelligent.  
**It is said that** dolphins **are** highly intelligent.  
**Dolphins are said that to be** highly intelligent.

- People **believed** that Earth was flat.  
**It was believed that** Earth was flat.  
**Earth was believed** to be flat.

### Ex.

- Teachers **believe** that learners will absorb the grammar as they learn the vocabulary.

It .....  
Learners .....

- They **believed** that the story was true.

It .....  
The story .....

- People know that he is talented.

It .....  
He .....

- People believe that English is the most widely spoken language.

It .....  
English .....

- The police have reported that it was Peter who caused the accident.

It .....  
Peter .....

تذكر أن مجرد كل من  
هو **is, am, are**  
الفعل **be**

ومجرد **has**  
الفعل **have**

أما في حال وجود  
الفعل المساعد مثل  
**will**

فيتم حذفه والإبقاء على  
الفعل الرئيسي في حالة  
المجرد

وفي حالة المضارع  
التام

**have/has + V3**  
تكون الصيغة :

**It has been +**  
**v3 + that +**  
**comp.**

أو

**O+ has/have**  
**been + v3 +**  
**that + to +**  
**have +v3**

6. They claimed that the country will face new difficulties.

It .....

The country .....

**Student's Book p 53 Ex. 4 ( Grammar )**

• Read the two sentences in **bold** in the essay on page 52. Rewrite them using an active form. ( على الطالب في هذا التمرين أن يرجع الجملة إلى الأصل ( المبني للمعلوم )

1. Speaking a foreign language, it is **claimed**, improves the functionality of your brain in several ways.

2. It is **believed** that language learning can also improve your decision-making skills.

1 People claim that .....

2 They believe that .....

**Student's Book p 53 Ex. 5 ( Grammar )**

• Use the impersonal passive to report these sentences.

1 *People think* that learning a new language also presents the brain with unique challenges.

.....

2 *They say* that students who study foreign languages do better, on the whole, in general tests.

.....

**Activity Book p 36 Ex. 7 ( Grammar )**

Rewrite the sentences. Use the impersonal passive in two different ways. The first one is done for you.

1. They say that fish is good for the brain.

It is said that fish is good for the brain.

Fish is said to be good for the brain.

2. People think that we only use a small percentage of our brain power.

.....

3. They claim that we remember things we hear in our sleep.

.....

4. People believe that solving puzzles keeps the brain active.

.....

5. Experts have proved that exercise is good for concentration.

.....

.....

**2016**

• Doing regular exercise is believed to reduce the risk of several disease.  
People believe that .....

• People believe that eating almonds reduce the risk of heart disease.  
Eating almonds .....

**2017**

• They assumed that the last Olympic Games were a great success.  
It .....

**Answers :**

1. It is believed that learners will absorb the grammar as they learn the vocabulary.

**Learners** are believed to absorb the grammar as they learn the vocabulary.

2. It was believed that the story was true.

**The story** was believed to be true.

3. It is known that he is talented.

**He** is known to be talented.

4. People believe that English is the most widely spoken language.

It is believed that English is the most widely spoken language.

**English** is believed to be the most widely spoken language.

5. The police have reported that it was Peter who caused the accident.

It has been reported that it was Peter who caused the accident.

**Peter** has been reported to have caused the accident.

6. They claimed that the country will face new difficulties.

It was claimed that the country will face new difficulties.

**The country** was claimed to face new difficulties.

**Student's Book p 53 Ex. 4 ( Grammar )**

1. People claim that speaking a foreign language improves the functionality of your brain in several different ways.

2. They believe that language learning can also improve your decision-making skills.

**Student's Book p 53 Ex. 5 ( Grammar )**

1. It is thought that learning a new language also presents the brain with unique challenges.

2. It is said that students who study foreign languages do better, on the whole, in general tests.

**Activity Book p 36 Ex. 7 ( Grammar )**

2. It is thought that we only use a small percentage of our brain power.

We are thought to only use a small percentage of our brain power.

3. It is claimed that we remember things we hear in our sleep.

We are claimed to remember things we hear in our sleep.

4. It is believed that solving puzzles keeps the brain active.

Solving puzzles is believed to keep the brain active.

5. It has been proved that exercise is good for concentration.

Exercise has been proved to be good for concentration.

**الأسئلة الوزارية**

- People believe that doing regular exercise reduces the risk of several disease.
- Eating almonds is believed to reduce the risk of heart disease.
- It was assumed that the last Olympic Games were a great success.

